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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. VII.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1822.

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Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Acacia discolor.

G.C. Bot.t

No. 601.

ACACIA DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

.....

This elegant plant was one of the earliest that was introduced from New South Wales, having been raised from some of the first seeds which were brought home from thence.

It is a very desirable subject for a conservatory, as it blows far better when in the full ground than in a pot. It will attain the height of eight or ten feet, and begins to flower in October, continuing frequently till March, and being in its greatest beauty during the most dreary season of the year.

It is not very tender, requiring mere protection from actual frost. The soil most proper for it is loam and peat, and it can only be raised from seeds, which are often sent over from its native country, as it has not yet produced any here.

Hæmanthus albiflos.

C.C.Fen.t

No. 602.

HÆMANTHUS ALBIFLOS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of South Africa, from whence the bulbs are occasionally brought over to this country: it flowered with us in the month of September, and seems to be sufficiently distinct from the pubescens, although it has, by some, been considered as the same species. It is easily cultivated in the greenhouse, requiring sandy peat soil, and a moderate sized pot, with a sparing supply of water, particularly during the season of the leaves decaying, which is generally in the latter part of the spring and summer.

N.° 603.

Campanula rhomboidea.

G.C.Fect.

No. 603.

CAMPANULA RHOMBOIDEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a neat little herbaceous plant, a native of the Alps. It has been introduced for a considerable time, but is not found in many collections. It grows with us to about a foot in height, and produces its beautiful pale blue flowers during the summer months.

It is perfectly hardy, and may be preserved without difficulty in a pot in light loam, or if planted in the ground will grow proportionably more vigorous. The roots will admit of occasional separation for increase, for which purpose the spring is the most desirable season.

Hedychium flavum.

No. 604.

HEDYCHIUM FLAVUM.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This fine species, we are informed by the Hortus Bengalensis, was sent by Mr. M. R. Smith, from Silhet, to the Calcutta garden, in 1810, whence it has lately been brought over to England, and flowered with us in December. The blossoms are very shewy, and their fragrance is delightful, a little resembling a ripe orange, with a mixture of jasmine. The stem grew about four feet high.

It has been constantly kept in the stove, and loves a rich loamy soil, with good room for its roots, and a plentiful supply of water in the time of its flowering: this in its native country is during what is called the Rainy season, usually the months of July to November.

It may be increased by dividing the roots in the spring or summer.

Rhododendron dauricum.

G.C. Fec.t

No. 605.

RHODODENDRON DAURICUM.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This beautiful plant produces its blossoms with us in general in the middle of winter, December, January, or February, according to the mildness of the season: it requires peat earth, and thrives either in a pot or planted in a border composed of that kind of soil, and may be increased by layers or cuttings.

It is described by Pallas in the Flora Rossica, where he has given a good figure of it, as inhabiting vast tracts in the vicinity of the great rivers Jenisei and Lena, in Siberia, also abundantly around the shores of the lake or sea of Baikal, and extending through the desarts of the Mongols, towards Thibet and China: its flowering season there is May, which proves what a great difference there must be between our climate and that of those countries.

Bleak and inhospitable as those wild tracts may be, they are not forgotten by their

bountiful Creator, nor wholly unadorned by His beneficent hand. What a world do we live in, if even some of the most dismal of its regions are decorated with such beautiful productions as this!

Erica pilosa.

W. Miller del.

No. 606.

ERICA PILOSA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A low bushy species: it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is one of the numerous sorts which were introduced in 1800 by Mr. Hibbert. All parts of the plant and flowers are covered with whitish hairs. About the month of June the blooming season commences, and is continued in some years till the end of autumn. The flowers are not splendid, but very pretty: they are disposed in terminal heads of from one to twelve blossoms.

It must be kept in a cool airy greenhouse during winter, and will increase by cuttings: the soil must be sandy peat, and the pots need not be very large.

Casuarina equisetifolia

G.C. Fec.

No. 607.

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This singular tree is a native of New Holland and the South Sea Islands, where it attains a large size, and the wood is used by the natives for their clubs. It was introduced many years since, and forms a very good variety in a greenhouse or conservatory, where there is plenty of room. It needs no more than mere protection from frost, being not at all tender. The blossoms, which are curious, are produced in the autumn with us.

It may be propagated by cuttings, or with more certainty and advantage by seeds, which are often brought over: the soil should be loam and peat.

Caladium maculatum.

No. 608.

CALADIUM MACULATUM.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

A native of South America: it seems to differ little from Seguinum, excepting that the leaves are somewhat more pointed and narrower, and the spots are much more numerous and beautiful, giving the plant a very lively and pleasing appearance as an ornament for the stove, in which it is necessary to preserve it constantly. It is of late introduction, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be rich loam, with a liberal supply of water.

Ixora arborea

No. 609.

IXORA ARBOREA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the East Indies, whence it has been brought over within these few years to this country. It is an evergreen shrub of straggling growth, and flowering but seldom: the blossoms are rich in colour, and ornamental.

It is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove, and it may be increased by cuttings, which should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat.

Piper discolor.

No. 610.

PIPER DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This has been lately introduced from South America: it is a minute plant of neat and pleasing appearance, and requiring the constant stove heat. The stems are seldom above four or five inches in height, and the flowers are produced in plenty in the autumnal season.

It may be potted in loam and peat, and is increased without difficulty by separating the roots in the spring or summer.

Rafnia triflora.

W. Miller del.

No. 611.

RAFNIA TRIFLORA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a short-lived plant, seldom flowering more than twice before it perishes. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1788. Sometimes it attains the height of two or three feet, making a beautiful appearance with its round glaucous leaves, from the axils of which the brilliant yellow flowers are produced. These continue generally for more than a month, usually about the beginning of summer. They sometimes bear a few seeds, by which alone, increase can be obtained. The soil should be sandy loam, and it must be kept in the greenhouse in winter, with a sparing supply of water.

Gesneria rufa.

No. 612.

GUATTERIA RUFA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Indian islands. It was brought home by Capt. Welbank, and communicated to us by the kindness of Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. about the year 1812. It flowered for the first time in March 1821, and seems likely to keep a dwarf bushy shrub, not growing above two or three feet high. It requires the heat of the stove during the whole of the year, and we have scarcely been able to increase it, although it has been tried in various ways. The soil should be loam and peat, in which it continues healthy, and preserves its leaves throughout the year.

Pontederia lanceolata.

G.C. Ford

No. 618.

PONTEDERIA LANCEOLATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of South Carolina and Georgia, near Savannah, according to Nuttall. With us it requires to be preserved in the stove, and the pot should always stand in a pan of water. Our plant grew to about two feet high, and flowered for a long while, the blossoms coming out a few at a time in succession, during the months of August and September.

The soil should be rich loam, and the roots will admit of being separated occasionally for increase, which operation ought to be performed in the spring.

Erica moschata.

W. Miller del.

No. 614.

ERICA MOSCHATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pleasing species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced a few years since. It is of low growth, flowering plentifully in May and June. The blossoms have a very agreeable smell: they are not succeeded by seeds in this country, which is the less to be regretted, as it may be propagated readily by cuttings. During the winter it must be defended from frost in an airy greenhouse, and its soil, as usual with this description of plants, should be sandy peat.

Musa rosacea.

(Flower reduced to $^1/_6$... Plant 12 feet ...

No. 615.

MUSA ROSACEA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This noble plant is from the Mauritius, whence it has been brought to England a very few years since, and blossomed with us from September last for seven or eight months following; being about twelve feet in height, and the flower three times as large as our figure. After blooming the stem decays, and is succeeded by another; several growing up in succession from the same root: by these it may also be increased. The soil should be rich loam, and it ought to be accommodated with a very large pot, or rather tub, and have a liberal supply of water, never removing it out of the stove.

The plants belonging to this genus are among the most stately of the tropical productions, both for leaf and flower, some of them (as the Banana and Plantain) for fruit also. Irresistibly engaging, such fine objects ought to lead our thoughts beyond themselves, to their glorious Creator. Thus,

as we look at the portrait, the letters, or the works of an absent friend, and delight to retain his image on our hearts; so God, though not absent, yet unseen, expresses Himself to us in all His works, that we may studiously there behold, admire, and love Him!

W.Miller delt

Vaccineum vitis-idæa *major.*

No. 616.

VACCINEUM VITIS-IDÆA *major*.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

.....

A low evergreen shrubby plant, which grows in many of the northern parts of Europe, in cold and elevated situations. It flowers in the beginning of the summer, and the blossoms are very delicate and pretty. They are succeeded by berries larger than currants, of a fine red colour and somewhat acid taste: these are much used in Sweden and Norway preserved. The plant increases itself readily by its creeping roots. It must be planted in a border composed of peat earth and fresh loam, and is of course extremely hardy, requiring no particular care.

Calycanthus præcox.

G.C. Fec.

No. 617.

CALYCANTHUS PRÆCOX.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Japan. It was introduced in 1766, and was first cultivated in perfection by the late earl of Coventry, in whose conservatory at Croome, we believe, the original plant is still growing. By his lordship's liberality we were favoured with a specimen raised from it many years since, from which we have propagated great numbers. It is deciduous, and usually begins to flower at the fall of its leaves. If the plant is sheltered from the weather, or should the winter prove mild, it continues flowering from October to April: the blossoms have a delicious fragrance. It succeeds very well trained against a wall, especially if protected from the winds. The soil should be peat and loam; and it may be increased, although with some difficulty, by cuttings and layers; the latter being the preferable mode.

Cestrum angustifolium

No. 618.

CESTRUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The plant before us was introduced about 1800, by the late Mr. Evans, from the West Indies, of which it is a native. It is of low stature, and blooms freely in the winter season, bearing some resemblance to the laurifolium, but the leaves are much smaller and narrower.

It requires the stove heat, excepting one or two months of the summer, in which it may be exposed to the open air with great advantage. It thrives in rich loam, and may be propagated easily by cuttings.

Lasiopetalum quercifolium.

W.C. Fecit

No. 619.

LASIOPETALUM QUERCIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland. It is supposed to have been brought to this country about 1803, but is not at all plentiful at this distant time, which is a proof of its being somewhat difficult to increase; this, however, may be effected by cuttings. It is a pretty little greenhouse plant; very free in flowering, the season for which continues through the spring and summer.

The soil should be sandy peat; and, as it is a plant of diminutive growth, the pots need not be very large in size.

Clematis aristata.

No. 620.

CLEMATIS ARISTATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New South Wales, whence it was introduced about the year 1812. It is a shewy greenhouse climber, not at all tender, and flowers abundantly during the spring months.

If planted in the full ground in a conservatory it runs fast, and usually retains its leaves very well during the whole of the year.

It may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings, which while small are slow in their growth, but as they acquire strength, advance more rapidly. The soil should be sandy loam.

W. Miller del.

Polygala speciosa.

No. 621.

POLYGALA SPECIOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

.....

This is the largest known species of Polygala, and in a favourable situation will probably attain the height of twenty or twenty-five feet. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been introduced a few years since, but is scarce, as it does not increase freely, except by seeds, which have not hitherto been produced in this country. In growth it is straggling, and the branches naked: at their extremities they are loaded with flowers during the months of May and June, when it makes a splendid appearance. It thrives best planted in the full ground in a conservatory, for which it is well adapted. The soil should be sandy peat and a little loam. It requires no more than the usual greenhouse protection.

N.° 622.

Canna pedunculata.

G.C. Hook.

No. 622.

CANNA PEDUNCULATA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was received from our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd, of the Liverpool Botanic Garden. Its native place is uncertain. It was named by Mr. Roscoe, and is a very fine species, rising full eight feet in height. The leaves are about two feet long, narrow, and attenuating both ways; they are usually six or seven in number. The flowers, which were produced in March, grow in pairs, in longish peduncles; they are very showy.

It requires the stove heat, and may be increased by separating the roots. The soil should be rich loam, and the pots should be rather large, with an abundant supply of water.

Ageratum cœlestinum.

G. C. Fec.t

No. 623.

AGERATUM CŒLESTINUM.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

.....

It is supposed that this plant is from South America, but its native country is not precisely ascertained. With us it requires the greenhouse protection during the winter. Its delicate flowers come out in the autumn, and last for two months or more.

The plant is of erect, but low growth. It may be propagated by cuttings with little difficulty, and the soil should be light loam. If the branches become bare it is necessary to cut them down, which may be done with good effect at any time during the spring or beginning of summer.

Azalea coccinea *major*

No. 624.

AZALEA COCCINEA *major*.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America. It has been in cultivation near London for a considerable time, but is not so well known as its exquisite beauty deserves. In habit it is much stronger and more rigid than the common scarlet. It is also hardier, and in every respect a superior plant. The blossoms are usually produced from the middle of May till sometimes as late as the end of June.

It must be planted in a border composed of half peat earth and half fresh loam, made about a foot deep, and may be increased by layers, which take from two to three years to become rooted sufficiently to remove, the best time for which is early in autumn, to allow them good time to take hold before the winter.

Eugenia myrtifolia

No. 625.

EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is from New South Wales, whence it has been introduced within these few years. It is a lively and ornamental plant, growing freely and flowering in abundance for the greater part of the year, especially if planted in the full ground of a conservatory, for which it is peculiarly suitable.

It may be increased by cuttings, and the soil should be a mixture of loam and peat. It requires a liberal supply of water, and in winter must be protected from frost in the greenhouse.

Justicia maculata.

No. 626.

JUSTICIA MACULATA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a curious plant, the native place of which is not exactly known. It flowered with us in the month of March, being about two feet in height: the leaves are partly covered with large spots or blotches, and the flowers are also spotted in a very pleasing manner.

It requires to be kept constantly in the stove, and may be increased by cuttings without difficulty. The soil should be loam and peat.

Erica grandinosa.

W. Miller del.

No. 627.

ERICA GRANDINOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The very pretty species of heath now before us was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1810. It flowers abundantly during the spring; the blossoms coming two or three together at the ends of its numerous twigs. The plants being very short, at a little distance they look like ground covered with small hail stones.

It requires much the same kind of treatment as the other Ericas, loving a free supply of air at all seasons. It may be propagated by cuttings, and the soil should be sandy peat.

Solandra viridiflora

No. 628.

SOLANDRA VIRIDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Brazil, introduced in the year 1815. It seems to be of humble growth, flowering freely when one or two feet high, in which respect it is preferable to the S. grandiflora. The flowers, though not brilliant, are large and showy, and the plant is well deserving a place in any stove. It may be increased by cuttings, and the soil should be rich loam, with a sparing supply of water, particularly during the winter season.

Eletta palustris

No. 629.

BLETIA PALLIDA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is supposed to be a native of the West Indies. The flower stem is about two feet in height, bearing twelve or more flowers, which open two or three at a time. The leaves are nearly a foot in length; they, as well as the bulb, have a great resemblance to the Bletia verecunda. It flowered with us in February, in the stove, in which it requires to be constantly preserved. The soil should be loam and peat, and it may be increased by separating the bulbs. It possesses much beauty. How kind must the Great Creator be in contriving such elegance for the delight of man! Man, to whom His bounty is so manifest in every thing, but most of all in the gift of the Holy Scriptures, the fountain of all true wisdom and solid consolation, of which the poet so pathetically sings,

" Where should the living, weeping o'er his woes,
The dying, trembling at the awful close,
Where the betray'd, forsaken, and oppress'd,
The thousands whom the world forbids to rest,
Where should they find (those comforts at an end
The Scripture yields) or hope to find a friend?"

Acacia melanoxylon.

No. 630.

ACACIA MELANOXYLON.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

This was introduced, about the year 1808, from Van Diemen's Island. It is of a robust habit, growing vigorously and fast, and is said to form a good sized tree. The young shoots are angular, and the leaves have a greyish hue. Like the other species of this numerous family, when raised from seed, the first leaves are pinnate; after three or four, they become entire; but in this kind it is not unusual to find here and there a little branch, with a few pinnate leaves growing in pairs from the end of the entire leaf: this gives a plausibility at least to the theory of some, who suppose all the simple leaves of Acacia's to be but petioles or leaf-stalks, and that the only true leaves are the pinnate ones.

The flowers are produced from the axils, in branched heads of two or three together; they are pretty, but less shewy than many of the other sorts.

The greenhouse protection is needed for

it, and it flourishes particularly well, if planted in the full ground.

It is only to be increased by seeds. The soil should be loam and peat.

Acacia prostrata.

No. 631.

ACACIA PROSTRATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

.....

A native of Van Diemen's Island: we raised our plants from seeds in 1818, and they flowered two years afterwards. It is dwarfish in growth, having several loose straggling branches: while young these are angular, but when older they become round. They are clothed with flat sharp pointed rigid leaves, placed edgeways, and a little curved on their upper edge: there is no appearance of any stipules.

It may either be kept in the greenhouse in a pot, or planted in the full ground of a conservatory, in which latter situation it will flourish most, and will propagate by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Pothos violacea.

No. 632.

POTHOS VIOLACEA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is from Jamaica, where it is found on mountains, growing at the roots, and on the trunks of trees, to which it attaches itself by its roots, which proceed from every part of the plant: it was also found by Aublet, in Guiana.

It has been lately introduced into this country, and must be kept at all times in the stove. The flowers are produced at different seasons: they are inconspicuous, but the berries are very pretty, and the leaves ornamental. It requires but little soil, and that should be composed of decayed vegetable matter, mixed with a little sand.

Erica odorata.

G.C. Fec.

No. 633.

ERICA ODORATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1804: it is an extremely delicate and beautiful kind: the flowers appear in the beginning of summer; they are of the purest white, and (which is rare in this genus) of a delightful fragrance, partaking of that of the rose. The blossoms are placed in whorls near the ends of the branches, each on a peduncle of twice its own length, furnished about the middle with two small opposite bractes, and a third near the base. The filaments are very short, scarcely longer than the germ, which they closely surround: the style is twice their length, reaching nearly to the mouth of the corolla.

It is propagated with much difficulty by cuttings, but sometimes bears seed here, by which it may be more advantageously increased: the soil must be sandy peat, and the treatment as advised for the other kinds.

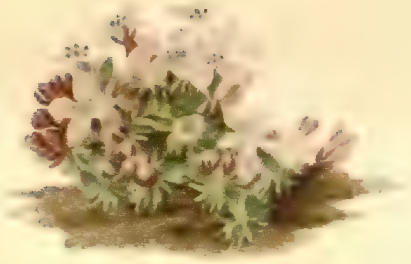
No. 634.

CANNA LATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The native country of this sort is not exactly known; we received it from our good friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. It is a stately plant, growing to ten feet in height, and flowering freely during the spring and summer. It has been hitherto kept in the stove, but seems not to be very tender. It may be increased plentifully by separating the roots, which should be planted in pretty large pots in rich loam, with a plentiful supply of water.



Petrocallis pyrenaica.

G. C. Fec.

No. 635.

PETROCALLIS PYRENAICA.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILICULOSA.*

.....

A native of the South of Europe, on mountains at a considerable altitude, as well on the Pyrenees as on the Alps of Savoy, Switzerland, and Austria. It is a very minute plant, with slender branching stalks, flowering with us in April and May, and in its native situations in July and August. It may be increased sparingly by dividing the roots, and is difficult to preserve in places the air of which has so little of the pureness of its native element. It should be kept in a pot in a mixture of decayed morter with loam.

Although this subject is so small, scarcely ever attaining the height of one inch, it is exceedingly beautiful and interesting if closely examined, and where indeed is the plant that is not so? Every thing which God has created is wonderful, whether bodies terrestrial or bodies celestial, all are astonishing. The world (such as we see it) is a perfect riddle, of which there can be no

solution without religion. It is religion alone which can account for the immensity of that heaven, of which the unbeliever cannot divine the use; for the miseries that we suffer, of which the philosopher cannot divine the cause; for the growing desires which agitate us, and whose importunities we cannot calm.

Camellia japonica alba

No. 636.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *alba.*

Class. Order.
MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

The origin of this sort is not accurately ascertained, but it is most probable that it was raised from a seed of the striped, which it resembles far more than any other in its foliage: the flowers too will sometimes have a streak or two of red among them.

In size it is very considerably larger than the single red, and is certainly a fine plant, deserving a place in any greenhouse, although in point of show it will not bear comparison with the splendid double kinds.

Like its supposed parent it is early in growth and in blooming, having usually almost done before the double white begins.

It may be increased in the usual way by grafting, or inarching upon the stock of the single red, and requires the usual greenhouse treatment, and to be potted or planted in loamy soil.

Verbascum phœniceum.

No. 637.

VERBASCUM PHŒNICEUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the South of Europe; it is a pretty herbaceous plant, hardy, and flowering plentifully during the summer.

It was known, and probably cultivated, by Gerarde, who has given a representation of it, and says it endures from year to year.

We find it not very long-lived, needing to be often renewed by seeds, which are readily produced: it will grow in any soil and situation, and may be kept either in pots or in the open ground.

Begonia ulmifolia.

G.C. Fec.

No. 638.

BEGONIA ULMIFOLIA.

Class. *MONŒCIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

This has been lately introduced from India: we believe it is a native of Napal: it grows about two feet high, and flowers in the spring. The leaves are somewhat rough, and less oblique than is the case with most of this genus. Like the others, the stems are succulent, and of quick growth: cuttings of these readily strike root, and may be potted in rich loam, requiring to be kept in the stove during the greater part of the year. In the winter season a small quantity of water is sufficient for them.

Tradescantia cristata.

G.C. Fec.t

No. 639.

TRADESCANTIA CRISTATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the island of Ceylon, whence it was introduced about the year 1770. It requires the stove heat, and although by some considered only an annual, it has lived with us through several years, the stems decaying every autumn, and new ones shooting up in the spring. They grow to about the height of two feet, and flower at the top, the usual time for which is in July or August. It may be increased by separating the roots in the month of April: they should be potted in rich loam, and have a good supply of water while growing up, after which a smaller portion will be sufficient.

Chirita oppositifolia.

No. 640.

CONVALLARIA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Napal, and was first sent to this country by Dr. Wallich in 1819. We have hitherto kept it in the stove, although it is probable that it will bear the cold of our climate, as it is herbaceous, and the stems decay every year. It flowered with us in March: the blossoms are very delicate, and the whole plant has a neat and clean appearance. It may be increased slowly by dividing the roots, which should be done early in the year, before they begin to push: the soil should be loam and peat.

Aristolochia tomentosa.

No. 641.

ARISTOLOCHIA TOMENTOSA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*HEXANDRIA.*

.....

A native of North America, introduced several years since. It is a hardy climbing plant, growing tolerably fast, and bearing its very curious flowers in the month of June or July.

It may be increased by cuttings or roots, and flourishes best in a sheltered situation and rich loamy soil.

The singular form of this flower claims our particular attention. Indeed the same may be said, in a greater or lesser degree, of every thing which God has made, and sure it is that our happiness would be unspeakably promoted by a more habitual contemplation of such things. They are the productions of our own Almighty Creator and Preserver and Benefactor, and we may at least, in some imperfect and feeble measure, behold His glory in the glory of His works of nature and of grace, and see Him in all as the soul, the glory, the all of the whole creation.

Liparia sphærica.

No. 642.

LIPARIA SPHÆRICA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This magnificent plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: we raised it about the year 1800 from seeds which were collected by Mr. Scholl. It is the largest of the genus, growing sometimes to six or eight feet in height, and producing its blossoms in the months of April or May.

It flourishes most when planted in the full ground in a conservatory, but may be kept very well in a pot: the soil should be peat, with a little light loam mixed. It may be propagated by layers or cuttings with some difficulty.

Claytonia virginica.

No. 643.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America. It is said to be found from New England to Carolina, growing round the stumps of rotten trees in wet woods. It is a pretty little vernal plant, rising not more than two or three inches in height, from a small tuberous root. The flowers come out in April.

It is with difficulty increased, but is quite hardy, and may be kept either in a border or potted in peat earth.

Pempletonia glauca

No. 644.

TEMPLETONIA GLAUCA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This plant was brought from the South-west Coast of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Mr. Brown, who established the genus, and dedicated it to J. Templeton, Esq. of Belfast.

It is very ornamental, especially if planted in a conservatory, in which situation it grows vigorously, and flowers in the months of April and May. It will also succeed well in a pot, but makes much slower progress. The soil should be peat and loam.

It may be propagated, although but slowly, by cuttings.

Epidendrum nutans

No. 645.

EPIDENDRUM NUTANS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the Island of Jamaica, where it is found in woods, growing upon the decaying trunks of old trees.

It seems to differ in some respects from the description of Swartz, the intermediate lobe of the Labellum in our plant being double or forked, and not tridentate as mentioned by that learned botanist. However, such a difference ought not to be made too much of, as such very minute distinctions multiply species to a too great extent.

Our plant flowered in the autumn: the blossoms have a delicate scent, and are very lasting. The plant may be cultivated pretty well in a pot partly filled with some pieces of decayed wood, and a mixture of saw-dust and moss, with a little sand. It requires constant stove heat, and is very sparingly increased by separating the roots.

Canna lutea.

d.C.Ecl.

No. 646.

CANNA LUTEA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This species is a native of the tropical parts of Asia and America. There is a variety of it with spotted flowers; and Miller says, that when propagated by seeds, the two kinds will interchange.

It requires the stove in winter, but may be planted out of doors in the beginning of summer in a sheltered place, where it will flower, and continue in beauty sometimes till late in autumn, if the season be favourable.

It is easily increased by dividing the roots, and may be potted in rich loam.

Erica princeps.

W. Miller del.

No. 647.

ERICA PRINCEPS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is an elegant sort; its rich blossoms are in perfection during the summer months. In treatment it should have the usual protection from frost, with abundance of fresh air. Its multiplication is difficult, as it is but rarely that any of the cuttings will strike root, on which account it will probably remain scarce.

No. 648.

VACCINEUM BUXIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America: Pursh says, in dry woods on limestone rocks, in the western parts of Virginia, near Winchester and the sweet springs. It is a very pretty little plant, growing with us to about a foot high, and flowering in the spring: it is somewhat tender, and occasionally subject to go off, especially with too much wet.

It may be increased by layers, and should be planted in a border of sandy peat earth.

Podalyria styracifolia.

No. 649.

PODALYRIA STYRACIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long cultivated in this country, and grows with us to five or six feet in height, flowering in the spring. The flowers are delicately fragrant, resembling the odour of the sweet pea.

It is a very good subject for planting in the ground of a conservatory, as it keeps its leaves well, and is at all seasons an ornamental plant.

It may be increased by layers or seeds, which are sometimes brought home from the Cape: the soil should be loam and peat, and it requires merely protection from frost.

No. 650.

CRINUM MAURITIANUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is from the Isle of France: we were favoured with bulbs of it some years since by our kind friend Dr. Thompson. It grows to about three or four feet in height; the leaves are numerous, very smooth, and a good deal channelled.

The flowers are rather small proportioned to the plant, the whole head being about nine inches over. It bloomed in the beginning of spring, and the flowers were succeeded by some bulbous seeds, by which it may be increased, but it seldom produces any offsets.

It requires to be constantly preserved in the stove, and the soil should be loam and peat, with a small portion of sand.

Cornus canadensis.

No. 651.

CORNUS CANADENSIS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland, consequently it is extremely hardy. It was introduced by Dr. Fothergill in 1774, and grows only about three or four inches in height, with slender herbaceous stems, which usually retain their leaves during the winter. The flowers appear with us in May, and the berries, which often succeed them, ripen the spring following: they are of a beautiful bright red colour, and sweetish taste. It may be increased by its running roots, and thrives equally well either in a pot or in the full ground, planted in peat earth.

Primula scotica.

G.C.Fec.

No. 652.

PRIMULA SCOTICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this beautiful plant from our friend Dr. Hooker, of Glasgow, in 1821. It has been lately discovered in Scotland, and is of very low growth, not exceeding two inches in height with us, and having about six flowers on each stem. It may be cultivated very well in a small pot in light loamy earth, and needs no protection. It seems not to increase very freely, as it is seldom that it produces any offsets: the best time for separating these is in the spring.

Hedychium spicatum

No. 653.

HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received roots of this fine plant from our indefatigable friend Dr. Wallich, of Calcutta, in 1820. He mentions that it is a native of Napal and Sylhet. It flowered with us in March. It has a strong resemblance to H. coronarium at first sight, but the flowers are much smaller and differently formed, being more slender in every part: the two lower interior divisions are extremely narrow in this, while in coronarium they are nearly an inch broad: in spicatum the upper division has only one slight fissure in the centre, in coronarium it has one on each side. The membranaceous process which terminates the upper part of the leaf-sheath in coronarium, in our present sort is very short and succulent.

The smell of the flowers is delicate and agreeable, much less powerful than in coronarium. It requires to be kept in the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots, the best season for which is after flowering. The soil should be rich loam.

Potentilla Japonicodes

No. 654.

POTENTILLA LUPINOIDES.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Dauphiny. It is a low herbaceous plant with neat small leaves and pretty flowers, which come forth in the month of May, and often continue the greater part of the summer successively.

It is very hardy, and may be kept either in a pot or planted in the ground in good loam. It admits of being increased occasionally by dividing the roots, which should be done in the spring.

Serapias lingua

No. 655.

SERAPIAS LINGUA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

We were favoured with this plant from our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, who received it from Sicily, of which island it is a native, as well as of Italy and Barbary, and has also been found in France, Switzerland, and Carniola.

With us it was about nine inches high when it flowered, which was in the month of May.

It grows pretty well in a pot in a mixture of sand and decayed vegetable matter, and requires only slight protection from frost in a frame.

Bossiæa microphylla.

No. 656.

BOSSIÆA MICROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced about the year 1803. It is a beautiful plant, especially if planted in the full ground of a conservatory, in which situation it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and flower in great profusion during the months of April and May.

As it is only to be increased by seeds, which are rarely produced here, it is very scarce. It requires the usual protection from frost, and should have a soil composed of peat and loam.

Aquilegia alpina.

No. 657.

AQUILEGIA ALPINA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Savoy: it was cultivated by Miller a great while ago, but is at this time very rare in England. We raised ours from seeds received from Mr. Schleicher. The stem is under a foot in height, and the flowers are very large and of a most beautiful blue. It is very hardy, but difficult to propagate except by seeds, which are not easily obtained of good quality. It may be kept in a pot, or planted in the full ground, in good fresh loam. The flowering season is about the months of May or June.

Erica rubella

No. 658.

ERICA RUBELLA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this species from seeds received from the Cape in 1802: it is dwarf in stature, and flowers in the months of June and July. It requires the usual management prescribed for this delightful genus—must be potted in sandy peat and defended from frost: it may be propagated by cuttings, and is a very beautiful plant.

It was well observed by an old writer that as the soul receives its objects through the medium of sense, so God has purposely created such great variety of sensible delicacies, that by every sight, and smell, and hearing, and touch, and taste, our souls might receive a report of the sweetness of God, from whose goodness all proceed. Therefore we should labour to see God's goodness in every lovely sight, to taste God's goodness in every pleasant taste, to smell it in every pleasant odour, and to hear it in every lovely sound, that thus the impression may pass from the senses to the

mind, and we may never be so stupid as to gaze on the glass and not see the image in it, or gaze on the image and never consider whose it is, or to read the book of Creation and mark nothing but the words and letters, without noticing the sense and meaning. A philosopher, and yet an atheist or ungodly, is a monster; one that most reads the book of nature and least understands or feels the meaning of it.

Arenaria ciliata.

No. 659.

ARENARIA CILIATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a little trailing plant, with delicate white flowers, which come forth in the month of May. Some have called it biennial, but with us it seems to be more lasting. The leaves are very slightly ciliated at the edges. It is a native of several parts of Europe, on high mountains, as in Dauphiny, on Mount Cenis, and on Mount Abraham, in the Grisons.

It is readily increased by dividing the roots in the spring, and may be kept well in a small sized pot in light loam, or is a suitable plant to adorn artificial rock work.

Gomesa recurva

No. 660.

GOMESA RECURVA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

An elegant plant, a native of Brazil: it flowers here in the month of April, being about nine inches high, and the pendulous flower-stem six inches. It probably grows, like the Epidendrum family in general, on trees, and may be kept very well in this country in a pot, in which part of a moderately thick branch of a tree is introduced, and the interstices filled up with soil composed of moss, saw-dust, and sand: it rarely admits of being increased by separating the roots, and must be constantly preserved in the stove.

Clematis ochroleuca.

No. 661.

CLEMATIS OCHROLEUCA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America, growing in Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. It is an herbaceous plant, not much exceeding a foot in height, and with us it usually flowers in the month of May. The blossoms have never produced seeds here, and the plant is not easily increased by separating the roots. It is quite hardy, and may be planted in fresh loam.

Oncidium carthagenense.

No. 662.

ONCIDIUM CARTHAGENENSE.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of the West Indies: in the Hortus Kewensis, it is said to have been introduced in 1791. We received our plants some years since from St. Vincent. One flowered in June last; the scape was nearly four feet in height, and the flowers are extremely curious and beautiful. There can scarcely be a doubt of the identity of this plant with Plumier's Icon. 178, f. 2. That it is the same as Jacquin's Amer. t. 133, f. 4, seems more questionable, especially if we recollect that the single flower there given was drawn by his own accurate hand.

The leaves are large, sometimes above a foot in length, and generally very much curved and twisted. It is cultivated without difficulty by planting it in a pot, in which a piece of the branch of a tree with the bark on should be introduced, and the rest of the pot filled up with soil composed

of decayed vegetable matter, with a little sand. It must be preserved constantly in the stove, and may be sometimes increased by separating its roots.

Carissa carandas.

No. 663.

CARISSA CARANDAS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Seeds of this plant were kindly communicated to us by Mrs. Hutton, of Calcutta, in 1819, with information that they were collected by a gentleman on his journey from Benares to that city. It seems to differ a little from Roxburgh's figure in the Coromandel plants, the divisions of the Corolla being more acute in our plant than there represented, where they also are made to proceed from a common peduncle bearing three blossoms, whereas in our plant they come immediately out of the ends of the branches: they are delightfully fragrant.

The whole plant contains a milky juice: it is used in Bengal for hedges. The fruit, which is oval, and about the size of a small cherry, is eaten.

It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat, and have the constant protection of a stove.

Burchellia capensis.

No. 664.

BURCHELLIA CAPENSIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced a few years since from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been named by Mr. Brown, in honour of the celebrated Mr. Burchell, whose interesting account of his travels in the interior of Africa has lately been laid before the public.

It is a vigorous-growing small tree, and blooms freely in the spring with us: the flowers are very beautiful, which, together with the rich green of the foliage, render it a desirable plant. It seems to thrive best in the stove, although it will live in the greenhouse pretty well. There is a variety with leaves somewhat larger. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of peat and loam. It requires a plentiful supply of water.

Sloeckia chinensis.

No. 665.

OSBECKIA CHINENSIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This genus, which is nearly allied to Rhexia, was named by Linnæus in honour of his disciple Peter Osbeck, who went to China as chaplain to a Swedish vessel, and published an account of his voyage. He found the plant growing on hills near Canton: it flowers there in September, and is used by the Chinese medicinally. With us it grows from one to two feet high, and flowers very prettily in the spring. It should be kept in a rather cool part of the stove, and is readily propagated by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Nerium oleander *flore variegato*

No. 666.

NERIUM OLEANDER *flore-variegato.*

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The Oleander, of which this is a variety, is a native of the Levant, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. It is a beautiful shrub or small tree, bearing a profusion of flowers. It has been long cultivated in England, and in winter must be defended from the frost. In order to have it in the greatest perfection in this country, it is necessary to keep the plants in the greenhouse during the summer, which is their flowering season; by which means they will blossom much finer, and last longer than if out of doors.

It may be increased by cuttings or layers, which readily take root. The soil should be rich loam.

Phyteuma virgata.

No. 667.

PHYTEUMA VIRGATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Mount Lebanon. Its beautiful blue flowers are in perfection in the months of June and July, when its height is generally from one to two feet. It is a tolerably hardy herbaceous plant, and may be kept either in a pot or in the border, and is but sparingly increased unless the seeds come to perfection, which does not often occur. It is seldom of long duration, being one of those plants which are apt to perish in the winter. Such precarious possession is not without its use. If duly considered, it is but an emblem of the uncertainty of terrestrial things altogether: it is well to

" Reflect that these, and all that seems thine own,
Held by the tenure of God's will alone,
Like angels in the service of their Lord,
Remain with thee, or leave thee at His word;
That gratitude and temperance in our use,
Of what he gives unsparing and profuse,
Secure the favour, and enhance the joy,
That thankless waste and wild abuse destroy."

Erica trossula.

No. 668.

ERICA TROSSULA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. It was introduced about the year 1800, and flowers with us in April and May. It is a bushy low-growing sort, and when in perfection is much admired for its beauty.

In treatment the same rules must be observed as have been recommended for the other kinds. Its propagation is not at all difficult, as it roots freely by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 669.

CRINUM TOXICARIUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of India. We received our plants from Dr. Carey, of Serampore: they grow with rapidity, if encouraged with a good degree of heat, and sufficient room for their roots. The soil should be rich loam, with a portion of sand and peat. When of a proper size, which is about three feet in height, they flower freely every year in the spring, and sometimes twice.

This is without a doubt the Radix Toxicarius of Rumph. Herb. Amboinense, whose representation of it, tab. 69, vol. vi. is characteristic, excepting that the flower-stem and head are disproportionately small. He extols its virtues as an antidote to the poison of arrows and that of serpents also.

It must be preserved constantly in the stove, and is rarely increased, as we have not found any of our plants produce offsets.

Cistus marifolius.

No. 670.

CISTUS MARIFOLIUS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a pleasing little trailing plant. It has been found in different parts of Europe: we received ours from Switzerland. It flowers in abundance during the months of May and June, and is very hardy, thriving best in a dry situation. It frequently bears seeds, and is also increased easily by cuttings. The soil should be light loam. It does very well in a pot, or if planted in a border grows much larger.

Spiræa corymbosa.

No. 671.

SPIRÆA CORYMBOSA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

This plant has been lately introduced, and is believed to be a native of North America. It is a hardy shrub, of low growth, and flowers very freely in the beginning of the summer, the blossoms continuing in succession for a considerable time.

It should be planted in a border of peat earth and loam, and may be propagated by layers.

Andromeda coriacea *(rubra)*

G.C.Fec.

No. 672.

ANDROMEDA CORIACEA *rubra.*

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Carolina and Georgia, growing in sandy forests: it is a moderate sized shrub, with fine evergreen glossy leaves, and produces its elegant flowers in the month of June. The present is a very remarkable and beautiful variety of it.

It is almost too tender for our winters, except when very mild. It should therefore have a little protection from frost, but will be found to thrive better planted in the full ground in sandy peat earth, than in a pot. It may be increased by layers or seeds.

Cytisus calycinus.

No. 673.

CYTISUS CALYCINUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a low plant, the stem of which is somewhat woody, but the branches are herbaceous and trailing, with the ends growing upright. They are very numerous, and continue producing flowers during the summer months.

It is a native of Caucasus, growing on steep rocks; also, but rarely, in Tauria, according to Bieberstein, whose name we follow in preference to Willdenow's pauciflorus: it is probably the same as his lotoides also.

It is a hardy, and an ornamental plant: it may be increased by seeds, which are perfected in this country, and may be planted in any light soil.

Linum montanum.

No. 674.

LINUM MONTANUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Switzerland: we received it from our friend, Mr. Schleicher. It is a perennial plant, growing to about a foot in height, and producing its delicate and beautiful flowers in May.

It is quite hardy, growing very well either in the full ground or in a pot in loamy soil. It sometimes perfects its seeds in this country, by which it may be readily multiplied.

Camellia axillaris.

No. 675.

CAMELLIA AXILLARIS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

Native of Pulo-Pinang: introduced into the Calcutta garden by the late Dr. Roxburgh, from whence it found its way to this country a few years since.

It is a handsome pyramidal shrub, with fine shining leaves, flowering freely in the winter season.

It requires the protection of the stove, and may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Rodriguezia lanceolata.

No. 676.

RODRIGUEZIA LANCEOLATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This genus was first noticed in the Flora Peruviana, in the Prodromus of which we have a representation of its character. It was found on the Andes, growing on rocks and trees. It grows also in Trinidad, whence we received our plant in 1821, by the kindness of our esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Adam, formerly a Missionary there.

It flowered in July, at the height of seven or eight inches, and is a plant of very great beauty.

It seems somewhat difficult to cultivate, as indeed are most of such kind of plants. It has lived pretty well with us in a pot, in which some pieces of wood were placed for the roots to adhere to, the other space filled up with soil composed of moss, sand, and sawdust: it requires a continual stove heat.

This class of plants appears to be vastly more numerous than we had any conception of a few years back. Almost every

day brings new discoveries; the Torrid Zone appears literally to abound in them. The amazing diversity in the internal structure of these curious flowers, together with their general elegance, render them most attractive objects of contemplation. Each of these displays skill, the most astonishing, in the arrangement of its parts. How very little indeed can man, with all his pretended wisdom, comprehend of the immensity of that power which can mould such simple materials as mere earth and water, into forms so charming, endowed too with the principle of vitality! How infinitely glorious is God in all His works—the more they are examined, the more wonders do they unceasingly unfold!!

No. 677.

DORSTENIA DRAKENA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*TETRANDRIA.*

.....

We are indebted to our worthy friend, Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, for this curious plant, which is a native of Vera Cruz. Its height is about nine or ten inches, and it has no stem, but the flower stalks spring immediately from the root, as do the leaves, which are few, and about nine or ten inches in length, smooth, and very deeply lobed: the receptacles are oval, each containing a great number of minute flowers, of which the staminiferous ones seemed to expand at one time, and the pistilliferous ones at another, on the same receptacle.

The roots of this, and one or two other species, furnish the Contrayerva of the shops.

It requires the stove, and may be increased now and then, by dividing its roots: the soil should be loam and peat.

Acacia longifolia.

No. 678.

ACACIA LONGIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

.....

This is from New South Wales: it was introduced in 1792, and is a large growing shrub, which, when in blossom during the summer months, is very elegant. It is an excellent plant for a conservatory, and will bear pruning to any extent. It will only increase by seeds, which are seldom produced in England, but frequently sent home in collections from its native country, by which it is easily raised. It requires merely protection from frost, and should be planted in a mixture of peat and loam.

Erisa resinosa.

No. 679.

ERICA RESINOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This very handsome species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about the year 1800, and is a moderate sized plant, usually flowering in the summer or autumn: the blossoms are covered with a kind of gum or varnish, which renders them quite clammy, but gives a fine gloss to their surface.

It requires the usual protection and treatment, and may be increased sparingly by cuttings, as we have not known it to perfect its seeds in this country.

Astragalus depressus.

No. 680.

ASTRAGALUS DEPRESSUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the South of Europe, Switzerland, and also near the Caspian Sea, according to Pallas. It is a perennial plant, the branches of which are very short, and as well as the leaves, lie close to the ground. The leaves are a little villose at their edges and underneath: the flowers come out in May, upon scapes seldom more than an inch in length. They are sometimes succeeded by seeds in this country, by which means alone it can be multiplied. It may either be kept in a pot, or planted in the border in light loamy soil, and is perfectly hardy.

G.Ludwigson del.

Plumeria tuberculata.

No. 681.

PLUMERIA TUBERCULATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This genus was named by Tournefort in honour of the celebrated Father Plumier. He was of the religious order of Minims, and a most enthusiastic lover of botany. He went at the charge of Louis XIV. three times to the West Indies, and died in 1704, aged 58, leaving an immense number of exquisite drawings of plants by his own hand, a few of which were published at the king's expence, and some more afterwards by John Burmann, at Amsterdam.

Our present species is a native of St. Domingo, whence seeds were first brought to this country by our friend Dr. Hamilton. It flowered in the month of August, being about four feet high: the blossom is without scent, the leaves are of a rigid consistence, and pubescent beneath; the branches are beset with little rough knobs, which increase in size after the leaves fall, and give the plant a rugged appearance.

It requires the stove at all seasons, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Aitonia capensis.

No. 682.

AITONIA CAPENSIS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Thunberg, and introduced in 1774 by Masson. The younger Linnæus named it in honour of Mr. W. Aiton, late gardener to his Majesty at Kew.

It succeeds best planted out in the full ground in a conservatory, in which situation we have had it attain the height of seven or eight feet, flowering throughout the greater part of the year, and sometimes ripening seeds, by which it may be best increased, as it is difficult to get cuttings of it to strike root.

The soil should be sandy peat, and it must be protected from frost.

Erica biflora.

No. 688.

ERICA BIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a dwarf bushy sort; its leaves are somewhat glaucous and rigid, and the flowers, which come out in the spring, are scattered in pairs at the ends of the twigs. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been introduced several years since: it requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, and must be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be propagated without much difficulty by cuttings.

Mesia parvilistuca

No. 684.

MUSA PARADISIACA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

It is difficult to assign a native country to this magnificent vegetable, it having been long cultivated in all the warmer regions of the globe. In Gerarde's days, he says it was called Musa by such as travel to Aleppo, which was confirmed as its generic name by Plumier, who published accurate delineations of its characters in his Plant. Amer. Genera. It is said to have been unknown in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, who carried it thither from the Canary islands, to which it had been brought from Guinea. Its great value and excellence has probably induced some of the old writers to call it Adam's apple, supposing it to have been the forbidden fruit of Paradise. But this idea can have no foundation, there being no reason whatever to suppose that the fruit which was appointed by the Almighty Creator as the test of the obedience of our first parents, and which by their transgression entailed so much woe on all succeeding generations, was ever known

beyond the boundary of Eden. The sacred volume alone can be authority in this case, and it is wholly silent, as no notice is taken of this among the various plants and trees which we there read of. Perhaps it was brought in after ages from the East, in most parts of which it abounds, as it does in the numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean. It is about eighteen months coming to perfection, though Forster says, that by putting wood ashes and lime into the hole in which it is planted, as is done by some of the islanders, it is accelerated so as to bear in six months or less. Our plant was about four years from the root, the whole height upwards of thirty feet, and the leaves fifteen or sixteen feet long: it threw out its flowers in July, and the fruit is expected to ripen by the end of the year.

Few plants present a more imposing aspect when there is room for it to display itself. It must be kept in the stove, and propagates itself fast by suckers: the soil should be rich loam, and it must be plentifully supplied with water.

It is usual to cut the fruit before it is quite ripe, when it is roasted, and is of a mealy consistence, deemed very nutritious.

Musa paradisiaca

Marica semi-aperta.

C.Loddiges del.

No. 685.

MARICA SEMI-APERTA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Brazil, which has been very lately introduced: the leaves are about a foot long, and the flower stems something longer: these are very branching, and produce a great number of blossoms, coming out in succession two or three at a time: they are never more than about half open, and last only one day.

It requires the stove, and may be potted in sandy peat earth: by separating the roots, it may be occasionally increased.

Viola rupii.

No. 686.

VIOLA RUPII.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This little plant is from Switzerland: we received it about four years since, from Mr. Schleicher, of Bex: it differs from V. canina, to which species it is the nearest allied.

The months of May and June are the season of its flowering: the blossoms are ornamental, and being a plant of easy culture, it is deserving a place in any collection: it may be increased by separating the root, and thrives very well in light loam in a pot, requiring no protection at any season.

No. 687.

ROSA SPINOSISSIMA *picta.*

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

The Scotch Roses have of late years been much cultivated, and both double and single seem capable of producing interminable varieties. The present was raised by us from seed about five years since; it is a particularly showy one, and well deserves encouraging.

These roses are not so readily increased by layers as the other kinds, but may be raised by suckers or cuttings of the roots. They are the earliest in bloom, sometimes coming out by the beginning or middle of May, and will grow in almost any soil, forming low bushy shrubs, which, as they flower in great profusion, are highly ornamental.

Crinum broussonetii

No. 688.

CRINUM BROUSSONETI.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This plant is from Sierra Leone: it was introduced many years since, but at present is rarely seen in a blooming state. It is nearly related to the scabrum: the leaves are almost as brittle, but smaller, as is the whole plant. Its season for flowering is the latter part of summer, and it may be increased occasionally by offsets: the soil should be sandy peat and loam. It must be kept at all times in the stove.

Amorpha pubescens.

No. 689.

AMORPHA PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of Carolina and Georgia, in dry sandy fields, growing to two or three feet high. It is the A. pumila of Michaux, and A. herbacea of Walter. It flowered freely with us in the month of September, and was received from our kind friend Dr. Wray, of Augusta.

The stems decay nearly to the root in winter, and the whole plant is rather tender, needing a little shelter in that season.

The soil should be sandy peat, and it may be increased by cuttings of the roots.

Eugenia zeylanica.

No. 690.

EUGENIA ZEYLANICA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a neat bushy plant, with handsome glossy leaves, and is considered to be a native of the island of Ceylon. It has been introduced a considerable time since, and produces its white myrtle-like flowers in the summer months.

It must be kept in the stove, and may be increased slowly by cuttings.

The soil should be loam and peat in equal portions: it ought to be well supplied with water.

G Lonsdale del

Globba careyana

No. 691.

GLOBBA CAREYANA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Pegu: according to the Flora Indica it was introduced by Mr. F. Carey into the botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in August.

It has lately been brought to this country, and flowered with us in September last, its stems being about a foot high: these are of an herbaceous consistence, dying off towards winter, and springing up from the root again in the beginning of summer.

It must be preserved in the stove, and is increased by dividing the root, which operation is best performed in the spring: the soil should be loam and peat.

Tacca pinnatifida.

No. 692.

TACCA PINNATIFIDA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This plant grows about two feet high, and flowers in August. It requires the stove, and when the stems decay should be kept dry: it may be planted in peat and loam. It is a native of the East Indies and Society Islands. The roots are about the size of a man's fist; they are bitter and noxious, but are prepared by rasping and washing in water, till a fine meal remains, of which in Otaheite and other islands, according to Forster, nourishing cakes are made. It is interesting to observe people in a state of comparative ignorance, by a simple operation thus changing poison into bread. It can only be ascribed to the teaching of that beneficent Being, who gives to "beasts their food and to the young ravens when they cry."

These islands seem in a most particular manner to have been favoured by the goodness of God, within these few years: through their wars and other vicious practices the inhabitants were rapidly decreasing, and if

left to themselves, the race would ere long have become extinct. But by the blessing of the Almighty upon the labours of those zealous christian teachers and missionaries, who have been residing among them for many years, they have been awakened in a most extraordinary manner, and have turned from the most stupid idolatry to the faith and hope of the glorious gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The work is indeed astonishing, and may well encourage us to look for yet more wonderful things among the poor heathen, in those various other parts of the world which are still covered with thick darkness!!

No. 693.

HEDYCHIUM CARNEUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of India, lately introduced. The stem grows to about the height of five feet: the leaves are smooth, except the midrib, which is a little villous; they are lanceolate, ending in a long point as fine as a hair. The spike is about six inches long, the fascicles of flowers usually threefold, each containing two flowers. The bractes are rigid, rather longer than the tube, which is about an inch. The border is double, the exterior three parted, divisions equal filamentose twisted, interior three parted, upper division banner-like, deeply two-lobed, short clawed, lower divisions equal, spreading, oblong. It flowers in August: the blossoms are fragrant: it must be kept in the stove, and may be increased by dividing the roots in spring: the soil should be rich loam.

Ophiopogon spicatus.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. fc.

No. 694.

OPHIOPOGON SPICATUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of China: we received our plant from the Horticultural Society, by whom it was introduced into this country, about three years since. It is herbaceous, with fibrous roots, and retains its grass-like leaves throughout the year. The flowers, which are of a pleasing light blue colour, grow on loose spikes, which are nearly a foot high: they appear in October, and continue long in beauty. It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring: the soil should be loam and peat, and it requires the protection of the greenhouse.

Phylica pubescens.

No. 695.

PHYLICA PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about the year 1774, and flowers in March and April. The blossoms are not showy, but the plant is neat, growing low and bushy, and occupying but little room. It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat, requiring the shelter of an airy greenhouse during the winter season.

Goodia lotifolia.

G.C. fec.

No. 696.

GOODIA LOTIFOLIA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

This was introduced about the year 1793, from Van Diemen's island, of which it is a native. It is a free growing shrub, and flourishes particularly well if planted in the full ground of a conservatory, in which situation we have had it attain the height of seven or eight feet. Its flowers are very pretty, and are produced during the spring months in great abundance: sometimes they are succeeded by ripe seeds, by which it may be readily increased; it will also strike freely by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat, and it wants no more protection than mere defence from actual frost.

Cypripedium spectabile.

No. 697.

CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

.....

This superb plant has been long known in England, having been cultivated by Miller; from the difficulty which attends its management, it nevertheless remains still scarce.

It is a native of North America, growing in low meadows and bogs from Canada to Carolina. The stems are above a foot in height, and the flowers usually two, sometimes three in number, of inimitable beauty: they appear in the month of June with us.

We have found it succeed best in rather large pots, in a soil composed of peat, loam, and decayed saw-dust. It is not subject to injury from cold, therefore needs no protection in the winter: it may, though rarely, be increased by separating the roots, for which purpose the autumn is the best season.

Orobus latifolius

No. 698.

OROBUS LATHYROIDES.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A very elegant herbaceous plant, growing from one to two feet high, and bearing its fine bunches of blue flowers in June and July.

It is a native of Siberia, consequently quite hardy, and thrives equally well either in a pot or planted in the full ground, flourishing in any good soil.

It is difficult to increase in any way excepting by seeds, which are sometimes produced in this country, and whereby it readily multiplies itself.

Erica genida

G.C. fec.t

No. 699.

ERICA GELIDA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1790. It flowers in the spring, and is much inclined to perfect its seeds in this country, which is a property the more valuable, on account of the great difficulty of striking cuttings of it.

It is a large growing sort, sometimes acquiring the height of three or four feet. It must be potted in sandy peat soil, and preserved during the winter in an airy greenhouse.

Nerium oleander *Album*.

No. 700.

NERIUM OLEANDER *album.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This variety of the Oleander differs slightly from the old white kind; the plant is less robust and the flowers also more delicate, with a few faint stripes in the inside.

The Oleander is a long-known native of the South of Europe. It thrives very well in the greenhouses of this country, in which it should be kept during the summer, as well as winter, in order to see the blossoms in their greatest perfection. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and the soil should be rich loam.

INDEX TO VOL. VII.

		No.
Acacia discolor - - -	*Two-coloured Acacia* -	601
. . . . longifolia - - -	*Long-leaved do.* - -	678
. . . . melanoxylon -	*Black-wooded do.* - -	630
. . . . prostrata - - -	*Trailing do.* - -	631
Ageratum cœlestinum -	*Blue Ageratum* - - -	623
Aitonia capensis - - -	*Cape Aitonia* - - - -	682
Amorpha pubescens - -	*Downy Amorpha* - - -	689
Andromeda coriacea *rubra* - - - - - - -	*Red myrtle-leaved Andromeda* - - - - -	672
Aquilegia alpina - - -	*Alpine Columbine* - -	657
Arenaria ciliata - - -	*Fringed Sandwort* - -	659
Aristolochia tomentosa -	*Woolly Birthwort* - -	641
Astragalus depressus -	*Depressed Milk Vetch* -	680
Azalea coccinea *major* -	*Large Scarlet Azalea* -	624
Begonia ulmifolia - -	*Elm-leaved Begonia* - -	638
Bletia pallida - - - -	*Pale Bletia* - - - - -	629
Bossiæa microphylla -	*Small-leaved Bossiæa* -	656
Burchellia capensis - -	*Cape Burchellia* - - -	664
Caladium maculatum -	*Spotted Caladium* - -	608
Calycanthus præcox -	*Chinese Calycanthus* -	617
Camellia axillaris - -	*Axillary-flowering Camellia* - - - - - -	675
. . . . . japonica *alba*	*Single White Camellia* -	636
Campanula rhomboidea	*Germander-leaved Bell-flower* - - - - - -	603
Canna latifolia - - - -	*Broad-leaved Canna* -	634
. . . . lutea - - - - -	*Yellow do.* - -	646
. . . . pedunculata - -	*Peduncled do.* - -	622
Carissa carandas - - -	*Jasmine-flowered Carissa*	663
Casuarina equisetifolia -	*Horse-tail Casuarina* -	607
Cestrum angustifolium -	*Narrow-leaved Cestrum*	618
Cistus marifolius - - -	*Marum-leaved Cistus* -	670
Claytonia virginica - -	*Virginian Claytonia* -	643
Clematis aristata - - -	*Awn'd-anthered Virgin's Bower* - - - - - -	620
. . . . . ochroleuca - -	*Silky do.* - - -	661
Convallaria oppositifolia - - - - - - -	*Napal Convallaria* - -	640

		No.
Cornus canadensis	*Canada Dogwood*	651
Crinum broussoneti	*Broussonet's Crinum*	688
. . . . . mauritianum	*Mauritius do.*	650
. . . . . toxicarium	*Poison do.*	669
Cypripedium spectabile	*Superb Ladies'-Slipper*	697
Cytisus calycinus	*Herbaceous Cytisus*	673
Dorstenia drakena	*Smooth-leaved Contrayerva*	677
Epidendrum nutans	*Nodding-flowered Epidendrum*	645
Erica biflora	*Two-flowering Heath*	683
. . . . gelida	*Green-verticillate do.*	699
. . . . grandinosa	*Hail-stone do.*	627
. . . . moschata	*Musk do.*	614
. . . . odorata	*Rose-scented do.*	633
. . . . pilosa	*Hairy do.*	606
. . . . princeps	*Princely do.*	647
. . . . resinosa	*Varnished do.*	679
. . . . rubella	*Thrift-flowered do.*	658
. . . . trossula	*Delicate do.*	668
Eugenia myrtifolia	*Myrtle-leaved Eugenia*	625
. . . . . zeylanica	*Ceylon do.*	690
Globba careyana	*Carey's Globba*	691
Gomesa recurva	*Bending Gomesa*	660
Goodia latifolia	*Lotus-leaved Goodia*	696
Guatteria rufa	*Red Guatteria*	612
Hæmanthus albiflos	*White Hæmanthus*	602
Hedychium carneum	*Flesh-coloured Hedychium*	693
. . . . . flavum	*Yellow do.*	604
. . . . . spicatum	*Spike-flowered do.*	653
Ixora arborea	*Tree Ixora*	609
Justicia maculata	*Spotted Justicia*	626
Lasiopetalum quercifolium	*Oak-leaved Lasiopetalum*	619
Linum montanum	*Mountain Flax*	674
Liparia sphærica	*Globe-flowering Liparia*	642
Marica semi-aperta	*Half-open Marica*	685
Musa paradisiaca	*Plantain*	684
. . . . rosacea	*Rose-coloured do.*	615
Nerium oleander *album*	*White Oleander*	700

		No.
Nerium oleander *variegatum*	*Striped-flowered Oleander*	666
Oncidium carthagenense	*Carthagena Oncidium*	662
Ophiopogon spicatus	*Blue Ophiopogon*	694
Orobus lathyroides	*Blue Vetch*	698
Osbeckia chinensis	*Chinese Osbeckia*	665
Petrocallis pyrenaica	*Pyrenean Petrocallis*	635
Phylica pubescens	*Downy Phylica*	695
Phyteuma virgata	*Long-twigged Rampion*	667
Piper discolor	*Two-coloured Pepper*	610
Plumeria tuberculata	*Rough-stemmed Plumeria*	681
Podalyria styracifolia	*Storax-leaved Podalyria*	649
Polygala speciosa	*Showy Milkwort*	621
Pontederia lanceolata	*Spear-shaped Pontederia*	613
Potentilla lupinaster	*Lupine Cinquefoil*	654
Pothos violacea	*Blue-berried Pothos*	632
Primula scotica	*Scotch Primula*	652
Rafnia triflora	*Three-flowered Rafnia*	611
Rhododendron dauricum	*Dotted leaved Rhododendron*	605
Rodriguezia lanceolata	*Spear-leaved Rodriguezia*	676
Rosa spinosissima *picta*	*Painted Scotch Rose*	667
Serapias lingua	*Tongue-shaped Serapias*	655
Solandra viridiflora	*Green flowered Solandra*	628
Spiræa corymbosa	*Cluster-flowered Spiræa*	671
Tacca pinnatifida	*Pinnated Tacca*	692
Templetonia glauca	*Glaucous Templetonia*	644
Tradescantia cristata	*Crested Spiderwort*	639
Vaccineum buxifolium	*Box-leaved Vaccineum*	648
..... vitisidæa *major*	*Large Cow-Berry*	616
Verbascum phœniceum	*Purple-flowered Mullein*	637
Viola rupii	*Swiss Violet*	686

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